

**16244. Adulteration of dressed chickens and ducks. U. S. v. 1 Barrel of Chickens and Ducks. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23155. I. S. No. 04581. S. No. 1258.)**

On October 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 1 barrel of chickens and ducks, remaining in the original unbroken package at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by M. J. Ellison, from Clarksville, Iowa, November 18, 1927, and transported from the State of Iowa into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On March 13, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16245. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 3 Barrels of Dressed Chickens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23157. I. S. No. 01776. S. No. 1259.)**

On October 19, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying the seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of dressed chickens at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Sam Trainin Produce Co., from Kansas City, Mo., October 29, 1927, and transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance, and for the further reason that it was in part the product of a diseased animal.

On March 13, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16246. Adulteration of dressed chickens. U. S. v. 6 Barrels of Dressed Chickens. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23149. I. S. Nos. 04578, 04579, 04580. S. No. 1252.)**

On or about October 17, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 6 barrels of dressed chickens at Chicago, Ill., alleging that the article had been shipped by the R. E. Cobb Co., from St. Paul, Minn., July 30, 1928, and transported from the State of Minnesota into the State of Illinois, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On March 13, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16247. Adulteration of canned salmon. U. S. v. 396 Cans of Salmon. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and sale or destruction. (F. & D. No. 22843. I. S. No. 19358-x. S. No. 900.)**

On June 27, 1928, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Iowa, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 396 cans of salmon, remaining unsold in the original packages at Davenport, Iowa, alleging that the article had been shipped by the L. C. Mercantile Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about August 13, 1926, and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Iowa, and charging adulteration in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Royal Club Brand Alaska Red Salmon \* \* \* Packed by Red Salmon Canning Co., Bristol Bay, Alaska."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it consisted in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal substance.

On November 1, 1928, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be sold by the United States marshal. It was further provided in the decree that the product should not be sold or disposed of contrary to the Federal food and drugs act or the laws of any State, Territory, district, or insular possession, and if not so sold or disposed of that it be destroyed.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16248. Adulteration and misbranding of dairy feed. U. S. v. 59 Sacks, et al., of Dairy Feed. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 23184. I. S. Nos. 013162, 013163, 013164. S. No. 1285.)**

On October 8, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 144 sacks of dairy feed, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Newton Feed Co., from Milwaukee, Wis., on or about August 20, 1928, and transported from the State of Wisconsin into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part, variously: (59 sacks) "Institutional 32% Dairy Feed \* \* \* Analysis: Protein 32%, \* \* \* Fiber 12%," (38 sacks) "Institutional 24% Dairy Feed. \* \* \* Analysis: Protein 24% \* \* \* Fiber 12%," (47 sacks) "Institutional 20% Dairy Feed \* \* \* Analysis: Protein 20%, \* \* \* Fiber 12%. Manufactured by Newton Feed Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin."

It was alleged in the libel that 59 sacks of the article were adulterated in that a substance deficient in protein and containing excessive fiber had been substituted in part for the said article and had been mixed and packed therewith so as to reduce and lower its quality and strength.

Misbranding of all the sacks was alleged for the reason that the statements, "32% Dairy Feed Analysis Protein 32% Fibre 12%," "24% Dairy Feed Analysis Protein 24%," and "20% Dairy Feed Analysis Protein 20%," borne on the tags attached to the sacks containing the article, were false and misleading and deceived and misled the purchaser, when applied to a dairy feed product containing a less amount of protein and an excessive amount of fiber. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

On November 23, 1928, the Daniel Rider Co., Baltimore, Md., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to the said claimant upon payment of costs and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$700, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show its true protein and fiber content.

R. W. DUNLAP, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**16249. Misbranding of cottonseed meal. U. S. v. 350 Sacks of Cottonseed Meal. Product ordered released under bond to be relabeled. (F. & D. No. 23178. I. S. No. 05512. S. No. 1280.)**

On November 5, 1928, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 350 sacks of cottonseed meal at Tallahassee, Fla., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Camilla Cotton Oil Co., Camilla, Ga., October 15, 1928, and transported from the State of Georgia into the State of Florida, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: (Tag) "Cottonseed Meal Camilla Cotton Oil Co. Camilla, Ga. \* \* \* Ammonia 7%."

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded in that it was falsely labeled and branded with the statement that it contained 7 per cent of ammonia, whereas the said article was deficient in ammonia content and the said label was misleading and calculated to deceive the purchaser in respect thereto.

On November 30, 1928, the Camilla Oil Co., Camilla, Ga., having appeared as claimant for the property, judgment was entered ordering the product released to the claimant upon the execution of a bond in the sum of \$250, conditioned in part that it be relabeled to show the ammonia content to be 6.66%.

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